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RWANDA WEEKLY REPORT
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REVIEW AUTHORITY:
EDWARD W. HOLMES

DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVES

After three days of negotiation, the Rwandan and Zairian prime ministers and UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement on refugees. Zaire agreed to guarantee the voluntary nature of repatriation, to facilitate the return of the refugees and of their property, and to continue to offer asylum to those refugees who wish to remain in Zaire. Rwanda agreed to create conditions to facilitate the "safe, dignified" repatriation of the refugees, and to ensure their reintegration into Rwandan society in residences of their choice. The UNHCR is to mobilize the necessary logistical and financial resources to implement the accords. Both governments guarantee the UNHCR access to all refugees and repatriates in their respective territories. Press reports that the parties had agreed to create a UN-protected buffer zone in Rwanda turned out to be exaggerated. Instead, welcome centers would be set up, with UNAMIR in the area providing security (as they are already doing).

DAS Bushnell has been speaking to the OAU and UNHCR (through our Mission in Geneva) to press for a preparatory conference to set out the agenda and lay the groundwork for the planned refugee conference in Bujumbura. The Embassy in Kigali has been in constant contact with GOR officials to facilitate passage of the War Crimes tribunal resolution in New York.

HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORS:

There is, at long last, modest progress to record. Monitors have finally been deployed; logistical and coordination difficulties are getting the attention needed to sustain an effective operation. Two teams of four monitors were deployed as of Monday, with two more set to be deployed by Wednesday evening, and another when an additional vehicle come out of UNAMIR's repair shop. A report today (yet to be confirmed by Kigali) indicates that 12 additional monitors have arrived in Rwanda. Embassy Kigali will advise us shortly how we can assist in the acquisition of yet more vehicles.

We have briefed and coordinated the activities of a number of "fixers," including qualified NGO's and UN personnel en route to Geneva and Kigali. With their help, we have galvanized the UN (USYG Hansen, USYG Conner, UNHCR Ogata) sufficiently to overcome the immediate recruiting and logistical support problems. (Indeed, there is currently an embarrassment of riches, with UNHCR and UNAMIR vying for the main support role.)

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According to USUN, the draft cooperation agreement between the UN and the GOR has finally been approved by headquarters and sent back to Ayala Lasso for negotiation with and signature by the GOR.

The challenge now shifts to the longer term as we seek to assess the effectiveness of a) the administrative arrangements that are finally jelling; and b) the effectiveness and impact of the monitors program.

REFUGEE SITUATION

Concerned about the rapid deterioration of refugee camp security in eastern Zaire and the lack of UN headquarters decision-making in addressing this growing problem, UNHCR is developing a "security service package" which would rely on the introduction of a multinational police force which would support Zairian security forces in protecting refugees and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The multinational police force would be constituted by a) a multinational contingent composed of police/gendarmes from French speaking African countries (and perhaps Canada); b) logistical support in transport and equipment from non-African countries; and c) financial support from other countries. UNHCR believes (and we agree) that separating the ex-FAR forces from the camps in Zaire will not solve worsening camp security problems also caused by the presence of the militia and the old political structure. Mrs. Ogata has written to the Secretary General proposing this concept and also seeks USG views thereon (read what support we would offer). This will be discussed, along with other draft UN security concepts, by our interagency group.

On October 25, approximately 50 Rwandan refugees were killed and 12 wounded in refugee camps in northern Burundi in an attack by uniformed soldiers. The government of Burundi is investigating.

PRM is currently obligating \$30 million in Emergency Funds (from the FY94 Dire Supplemental for Rwanda). These additional contributions should help carry UNHCR, IFRC, IOM and WFP through the end of the calendar year.

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ECONOMIC/BILATERAL ASSISTANCE:World Bank Arrears:

A State/AID delegation traveled to Paris for meetings on October 27 with the World Bank and other donors to discuss payment of Rwanda's World Bank arrears. The session turned out to be more an information sharing meeting than a pledging conference. Nonetheless, about six million dollars was pledged, still shy of the \$9.5 million the World Bank says it needs to raise.

We expressed our intention to contribute \$2.5 million, with disbursement contingent on a commitment by the Rwandan government to grant free access throughout Rwanda to UNAMIR peacekeepers and human rights monitors. We also reviewed the political, human rights, and other benchmarks we are tracking. Belgium said it planned to contribute about \$2 million, although the final figure might be lower or higher. Canada said it planned to offer 2 million Canadian dollars (about \$1.5 million US). The Swiss and Dutch said they were considering contributions, but did not give any figures. (The World Bank asked them to report back with a decision within 10-12 days.) The Germans said they were providing 9 million marks for government functions (equipment, salaries, etc.) but did not plan to provide direct budget support (seemingly excluding a contribution to paying off arrears). France did not offer any assistance, and Japan was not present. (The World Bank said they would talk to the Japanese later.)

The donors expressed a willingness to help Rwanda generally but shared similar concerns about political reconciliation, human rights, security, etc, and seemed to favor progressive conditionality. Canada believed that the donors should impose the same conditions, and USAID's Carol Peasley volunteered to put together a document to circulate to the donors and then submit to the World Bank.

Other Bilateral Aid:

Our focus will be to sustain humanitarian assistance as required, revive the justice system and assist the Rehabilitation Minister with resettlement programs. The Embassy's draft work plan proposes the following near-term bilateral assistance program:

- a. humanitarian: OFDA \$20 million; PL480 \$75 million (region-wide);

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b. justice: democracy and governance
FY94: \$600,000 for commodities (e.g., computers, office materials, etc.), \$3.1 million dollars institution building;
FY95: \$2.5 million institution building; office of new initiatives \$750.000 dollars for human rights center.

c. resettlement: aid to displaced persons,
FY94: \$1.3 million
FY95: \$2.5 million
for resettlement/demobilization;

d. agriculture rehabilitation: WFP PL480 monetization program in FY95-possible \$30 million;

e. population: central funding for aidscap and project design on maternal child health.

We have circulated the Embassy's work plan to determine whether other bureaus might have additional funding sources to apply to these priorities or whether the other bureaus believe that other areas will also require assistance. On October 26, we held an interagency meeting to discuss in more detail possible funding mechanisms for assistance to the judiciary. Ambassador Rawson is also using his consultations to discuss this and related issues, including possible assistance in police training.

UNAMIRMandate:

(C) The rump Peacekeeping Core Group met on October 26 to discuss the anticipated UN options on Rwandan refugee camp security and other issues relating to Rwanda prior to the interagency team traveling to New York next week. On camp security, it was decided to recommend to the UN a concept corresponding roughly to SRSK Khan's suggestions.

Specifically, the international community would create a UN force to provide temporary security in the camps located in Zaire. It would consist of at least one battalion but probably more. The force's duties would include providing daytime security in the Zaire camps for relief workers. Simultaneously, one battalion would move from camp to camp to provide full security for relief workers, war crimes investigators while they work among refugee population and provide safe corridors/escorts for those who want to return home; conduct disarmament to the extent possible; and escort moderate Hutu ex-FAR leaders into camps to persuade ex-FAR to reintegrate into new Army.

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(C) Tanzania would provide security in its own camps. We would send survey team to assess needs, then lead a tin-cup exercise to push other countries to provide the wherewithal. We would find what we could from our assets. This would be outside the UNSC rubric. (Tanzanian President Mwinyi has already asked the U.S. and UNHCR for \$1.2 million in assistance for his security forces, but this amount will support operations around the camps for only three-four months.)

(C) Further discussions on this subject with UN will take place Tuesday, November 1. Prudence Bushnell (DOS), Dick Clarke & Susan Rice (NSC), Col. Perry Baltimore (JCS), Sarah Sewall & Vince Kern (OSD), Bob Loftis (IO/PHO) and Susan Varisco (USUN) will sit in for the U.S. side.

Deployment:

-- As of October 20, UNAMIR had deployed a total of 5,376 personnel (5,022 troops). Breakdown of national contingents is as follows: 303 Australians, 576 British, 364 Canadians, 800 Ethiopians, 819 Ghanaians, 166 Malawians, 200 Malians, 330 Nigerians, 43 Nigeriens, 35 Bissauans, 40 Congolese, 241 Senegalese, 130 Chadians, 101 Zambians, 826 Tunisians, 322 military observers, 48 HQ staff, 32 CIVPOL.

-- The UN has accepted the Zambian loadlist and plans to deploy the contingent on/about November 4.

-- The Indian battalion is scheduled to deploy its reconnaissance team on/about October 28, with the main body of troops moving over the subsequent two-week period.

-- The Ethiopian contingent is being issued insect repellent, flak jackets and tents; fresh rations should also have been distributed by now, according to the UN. Another item of concern to this contingent is night vision devices, which will not be available until late November due to manufacturing requirements. UNAMIR has issued the contingent two of these devices to use on patrol, with the advice that they can sign out additional sets from the limited UNAMIR stores. The shipping contract for mine-protected vehicles is currently in being concluded in New York, but UNAMIR has issued the Ethiopians two APCs (M-113) to use until two South African vehicles arrive.